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successor, whoever he may be, will have but to continue—with some improvements in detail—upon the model already provided.

EARLE W. DOW.

An Epitomized History of the Militia (the "Constitutional Force") together with the Origin, Periods of Embodied Service and Special Services (including South Africa, 1899-1902) of Militia Units Existing October 31, 1905. Compiled by COLONEL GEORGE JACKSON HAY, C.B., C.M.G. (London: The United Service Gazette Office. [1906.] Pp. 444.)

COLONEL HAY exercised good judgment in describing his work as a compilation. That it is a compilation is obvious on almost every page; and as regards smoothness and easy reading it has most of the drawbacks of a compilation—drawbacks that at times are a little disconcerting if not irritating to the reader. But, this said, it must at once be added that the compilation is marked by good arrangement of material and admirable grouping; and that by the enormous labor that Colonel Hay has bestowed on his work he has produced a volume of first importance to students of the military and constitutional history of the United Kingdom.

The book bears the marks of having been written chiefly for students of military history and organization; and these students cannot but admire the enthusiasm which Colonel Hay has put into his work, and the infinite care that he has taken with details. Some of the constitutional aspects of the militia are lacking, due chiefly to the fact that Colonel Hay has taken his Parliamentary history mostly at second hand; that he has not himself gone to the *Journals* of the two Houses of Parliament and to the Parliamentary histories and the Hansards. Had he gone to these sources, in particular had he gone to the Hansards for 1831-1832, he would have been able to round out his excellent summary of the statutes enacted for the raising, organization, and government of the "Constitutional Force" from 1122 to 1902, by an account of the circumstances under which balloting for the militia was allowed to fall into desuetude.

For many years before 1831 it had been, as Colonel Hay incidentally shows, more politic to raise the militia by beat of drum and bounties than to raise it by ballot under the more modernized system which had been established by the famous Militia Act of 1756 and the Explanatory Act of 1758. But although there was little need for the services of the militia between the peace after Waterloo and the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, the ballot survived as late as 1831. At this time the movement for Parliamentary reform was about to achieve its first great success. The measure which ultimately became the Act of 1832 was under discussion in Parliament. It did not go far enough for some of the Radical reformers in London. The ratepaying qualifica-

tion for the boroughs, as then proposed and as ultimately embodied in the act, still excluded thousands of occupiers of small houses from the Parliamentary franchise; and when the militia ballot for 1831 was taken, a number of North London Radicals, at the instigation of William Lovett, wrote across their schedules for the militia "No vote, no musket." When these men were balloted, they refused either to serve with the militia or to pay the £15 for a substitute. Lovett's household furniture was seized by the sheriff's officers. There was much popular commotion over the seizure. A petition to the House of Commons followed; it was presented by Hume and Cobbett. In general the ballot for the Middlesex Militia in 1831 caused so much disturbance that the Whig government allowed the balloting to come to an end; although there are still on the statute-books laws that would admit of a return to the old system, there has been no balloting since 1831, and, as the South African War made plain, volunteer recruits for the militia as for the regular army are never lacking at a time of national crisis.

Earlier stages in the history of the militia, especially in the eighteenth century, could have been much more illuminated than they are in Colonel Hay's pages had he given as much care to the Parliamentary debates as he has given to the chronicles, the older standard histories, the papers at the Record Office, and the regimental histories. The archives of the English counties and boroughs also contain material of value concerning the militia, most of which is now available in the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; and English biography of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is not without matter which would have added to the human interest of some of Colonel Hay's chapters.

Still, for students of constitutional history there is nothing in print which can be compared with this history of what Colonel Hay styles the "Constitutional Force". The summary of the militia ordinances and laws from the reign of Henry I. to that of Edward VII., which covers just one hundred pages, in itself enables a student to trace all the changes which the militia has undergone; to realize its local organization, how it was recruited, how officered, how disciplined, the varying length and nature of the service, how the force was paid, and the parts which king, Parliament, and lord lieutenants of counties have had in its economy.

Much of the material which Colonel Hay has collected and arranged so well in these chapters, including as it does royal warrants, army orders, government orders, and War Office circulars, will appeal to students of social and economic conditions in England. So also will the chapters on the discipline, equipment, and clothing of the militia; while Colonel Hay's chapters on the arms of the militia, and his statistics of the aggregate strength of the forces at frequent periods

between 1539 and 1902, which are for the most part set out in tabular form, make his book of permanent value to students of British military history.

Great enthusiasm for the task and much painstaking care have obviously gone into the second part of the work (pp. 187-444), which is devoted to records of the origin, periods of embodied service, and special services in England, Scotland, and Ireland and abroad of the 168 units of militia which were in existence on October 31, 1905. It is only to be regretted that Colonel Hay's great interest in his work did not impel him to add a bibliography and an index. Both are lacking; and the lack of a bibliography is the more noticeable because neither in the text nor as foot-notes does Colonel Hay give the page of the books which he uses as authorities. These two defects, but especially the lack of an index, tend greatly to lessen the serviceableness of this history of the "Constitutional Force" as a work of reference.

Philipp II. August, König von Frankreich. Von DR. ALEXANDER CARTELLIERI. Band II. *Der Kreuzzug, 1187-1191.* (Leipzig: Dyksche Buchhandlung; Paris: H. Le Soudier. 1906. Pp. xxxi, 360, and four tables.)

SIX years have elapsed since Professor Cartellieri of the University of Jena completed the first volume of his generously planned work on Philip Augustus (1899, 1900), the earliest installment of which was noticed in this REVIEW in its issue of October, 1899 (V. 116). He has now carried forward his task with similar amplitude of plan and thoroughness of execution to the return of his hero from the Holy Land to Paris in the closing days of 1191. As its title indicates, the portion of Cartellieri's elaborate biography now under review has as its theme Philip's relations to the Third Crusade; but the author takes a much wider range of events into consideration than those of the mere military expedition itself in order to show its antecedents, the preparations for its accomplishment, and the financial and governmental devices to which it gave rise. Thus, he sketches the plans for aid to the hard-pressed Holy Land presented in England and France from 1146 to 1187, and the misfortunes of the Kingdom of Jerusalem which were the immediate causes of the Third Crusade. This attempt to put the event itself in its proper historical setting is effectively accomplished.

Probably Professor Cartellieri's most interesting contribution to the discussion of the problems which the crusading movement brought forward is regarding that of taxation. The religious purpose gave ground for imposition upon all classes of society, and the author concludes (p. 85):

Let the origin of the crusading movement be what it may, the State desired to execute it. For that purpose it needed money, much money, money immediately. The devices of feudalism could not furnish it.